ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1892.

VOLUME XL-NUMBER 262.

IS CLEVELAND

Nominations Made 'mid Discord Inside, Uproar Outside,

CLEVELAND, BOIES AND HILL

Presented to Fatigued and Water-Soaked Delegates.

SOME VERY EXCITING SCENES.

The Debate Over the Tariff Plank in the Platform --- Watterson Succeeds in Getting the Free Trade Substitute for the Straddle Plank Adopted-A Day and Night of Many Stirring Episodes.



THE CANDIDATE OR THE TIGER ?

CHICAGO, June 23 .- The roll of states was ordered for a ballot at 2:50 a, m. A motion to adjourn was lost at 2:52 a. m. The roll call proceeded as follows:

Alabama 14 for Cleveland. Arkansas 16 for Cleveland. California 18 for Cleveland. Colorado 3 for Hill, of New York; 5 for Boles.

Connecticut 12 for Cleveland. • Delaware, 6 for Cleveland. Florida, 5 for Cleveland ; 3 for Carlisle

of Kentneky.
Georgia, 5 for Hill; 4 for Arthur P.
Gorman, and 17 for Cleveland,
Idaho 6 for Boles.
Illinois 48 for Cleveland. Indiana 30 for Cleveland. Iowa 26 for Boies. Kansas 20 for Clevoland. Kentucky, 6 for Carlisle, 2 for Boies, for Cleveland

18 for Cleveland. Louisiana, Hill 1, Cleveland 3, Boies 11, Gorman 1.
Maine, Cleveland 9.
Maryland, 6 for Cleveland, 9½ for

Gorman. Massachusetts, 24 for Cleveland, 4 for Massachusetts, 24 for Croverand, 4 for Hill, 1 for Boies, 1 for Russell. Michigan, 28 for Cleveland. Minesota 18 for Cleveland. Mississippi 3 for Hill, 4 for Gorman, 3 for Boies, 8 for Cleveland. Misseuri 34 for Cleveland.

Montana 6 for Boies. Nebraska 15 for Cleveland, 1 for Gor

Nevada 4 for Boies; 2 for Gorman.

Nevada 4 for Boies; 2 for Gorman.
New Hampshire, Cleveland 8.
New Jersey, Cleveland 20.
Yew York, Hill 72.
North Dakota 6 for Cleveland,
Ohio 14 for Cleveland; 16 for Boies; 5
for Carlisle; 6 for Hill; 5 for Gorman.
Oregon 8 for Cleveland.
Pennsylvania 64 for Cleveland.
Rhode Island 8 for Cleveland.
South Carolina 14 for Boies, 8 for
Hill, 1 for Cleveland.
South Dakota, 7 for Cleveland; 1 for

South Dakota, 7 for Cleveland; 1 for Tennessee, 24 for Cleveland. Texas, 1 for Hill; 6 for Boics; 28 for

Vermont 8 for Cleveland. Virginia 12 for Claveland, 11 for Hill. Virginia 16 for Gorman. Washington 8 for Cleveland.

West Virginia 7 for Cleveland, 1 for Pattison, 3 for Gorman, 1 for Hill.

Wisconsin 24 for Cleveland.

The convention is cheering.

Wyoming 2 for Gorman, 3 for Cleveland.

nu. Alaska's vote nominated Cloyeland. The total vote for Cleveland was 6162. The convention adjourned until o'clock p. m. to-day.

THE FREE TRADE PLANK.

Watterson's Frantic Appeal-West Vir-inia Votes Solid for it.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
Cureago, Inc., June 22.—The reading of the lengthy stump speech which the committee on resolutions was pleased to call a platform, but which Henry Watterson a few minutes after denounced as an extraordinary essay, occupied a long time. The reference to Cleveland in the first paragraph set the conven-tion wild, and the cheering continued for fifteen minutes. Then the minority report was read, and it was late before the fun hogan. The minority amend ment proposing to wipe out the straddle reported by the committee and declare for a tariff for revenue only, was greeted tromendous applause, and majority of was clear that a areat mass of Domocrats assembled believed with the minority that the Democratic party ought to have the courage of its free trade convictions. The debate, which is given in the regular re-ports, was short, but interesting, prin-cipally by reason of the frank talk in-duiged in by Mr. Watterson and others.

WATTERSON'S CLOSING REMARKS. His closing remark, "My God, do we His closing remark, "My God, do we have to go back to the straddle of 1884 for a platform," created tremendous applause, which became a scene of wild enthusiasm when the chairman accepted the amendment as an addition to the platform. It was only for a while, however, for the convention soon realized the ridiculousness of this course and demanded a vote on the amendment. The question presented was unexpected and came as a complete surprise to the convention. convention soon realized the ridiculousness of this course and demanded a vote on the amendment. The question presented was unexpected and came as a complete surprise to the convention. The delegates found themselves confronted with a scrious crisis and without warning forced to decide whether they would cast their vote for the cowardly straddle of a question, or bravely face the issue, and say for once that the

Democratic party offers British free trade which Republicans have always accused them of being for, and which they have always denied. The voting proceeded midst great excitement and the result is that the national Democratic party will go into the campaign on a platform which declares for free trade, and which goes further in that direction than any platform since 1876.

form since 1876. WEST VIRGINIA FOR PREE TRADE.

West Virginia voted solid for the the amendment. The excitement dur-ing the ballot was largely due to the fact that the anti-Cleveland faction lead the fight for the amendment. The result could not be taken as an indica-tion of strength, however, as many Cleveland men who are free traders, voted for the amendment. G. A. D.

EVENING PROCEEDINGS. A Free Trade Plank Adopted-The Nomination of Candidates.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 22. -The convention reconvened at 5 o'clock. Every spectator or delegate, who had a wigwam ticket, knew full well as he entered the barracks before the seasion was over the battle would be on. The assumption that there would be a skirmish was based partly would be a skirmish 'was based partly on the fact that the committee on resolutions would probably report. It was believed that Bourke Cockran's warning of the morning that he would have business with the convention later, meant entertainment for the crowd. Partly, too, the anticipation of the throng was based upon the conviction that another Democratic presidential nominee would have been placed in history before the session should have ended.

ended.

The atmosphere was charged heavily with moisture. The men in the galleries took off their coats. How the women maintained life none but themselves knew. New York's delegation, with Mr. Croker at the head, came first into the hall. A cry of Hill went up, but a sound of escaping steam shot out from the floor and grow to a whistling, basing storm. The great trangs, howfrom the floor and grow to a whistling, hissing storm. The great tarong, however, subsided when Chairman Wilson thumped the desk with a mallet and the session had begun. Then the sm was shining dull yellow through the heavy air, the crowd recked and steamed. Almost physical discomfort prevailed, but there was business to be done and the interest in what should occur drow individual attention somewhat from individual attenting.

Rov. Thomas Reed, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was present at 5:35 p. m., and he offered a prayer, which, while characterized by high dignity, was strong, and clicted applause at its close. The temper of the crowd was one of quick demonstration. The band started "America."

Ex-Secretary Whitney entered at 6:10 p. m. and took a place on the chairman's platform.

p. m. and took a place on the chair man's platform.

CAMPBELL'S MISSIONARY TOUR.

Governor Campbell at 6:15 p. m. started on a final tour of the delega-

started on a final tour of the delegations, presumably on a missionary errand. He first made his way to Michigan's chairs, and the entire body of delegates from that state leaped upon
their chairs and cheered while Don
Dickinson greeted him. The tour was
continued amid cheers.

At 6:24 Delegate Charles N. Jones, of
Missouri, chairman of the resolutions
committee, appeared upon the platform. Addressing the convention he
said: "I am instructed by the committee on resolutions to present to you
as a report of the committee the following resolutions and move their adoption. In order that you may more distinctly hear what the committee has
prepared, I intend to ask a gentleman prepared, I intend to ask a gentleman who is as familiar as myself with the phraseology of the platform to read it for me. [Applause.]

And when it has been read I shall

move the previous question upon the adoption of the platform. (Cries of

"No." "No.")

L. E. Patterson, of Colorado, who advanced to the platform, said: In view of the statement just made, I will say that I represent a minority of the committee on resolutions, and I desire to announce that that minority expects to the control of the be heard and to present its report be-fore the previous question shall be put. Quick cheers greeted this announce-

A CLEVELAND DEMONSTRATION.

Then ox-Secretary Vilas commenced to read the resolutions at6:28, but when he reached the phrase "From Cleveland to Madison" there was a quick shout of one voice near the platform. It was lost however, in a flash, for it seemed with with one invanies the artire 20:000. as if with one impulse the entire 20,000 people leaped upon their chairs, and with hats and handkerchiefs in the air 20,000 throats let looseyells and screams.

with hats and handkorchiefs in the air 20,000 throats lot loose yells and screams that shook the heavy air and almost made the barracks quiver.

In a flash a white satin banner heavy with gold fringe shot aloft and was moved to the centre sisle. It was carried by Gen. Sickle, of Michigan, and on one side was a picture of Mr. Cleveland. The first outbreak was a murmar, but now the savagery of noise and din that rose swept and rolled from side to side of the great wigwam and rolled around the amphitheatre.

A man in the rear of the delegates hoisted a picture of David B. Hill. Quick as human impulse moves, a hostile hand ripped it from the standard and tore it up while hisses for and against the act swept in a wave around the hall. Then came into view a crimson banner. A sturdy Boles man bere it aloft and waved it constantly, while the mass of sweltering people, if possible, swelled the din and sterm of sound. The tempost flowed constantly, with the people, if possible, swelled the din and storm of sound. The tempest flowed until 6:47 p. m., when Don Dickinson, of Michigan, caused the Michigan banof Michigan, caused the Michigan banner to be carried from view in order
that business might be resumed. There
were hisses from the crowd that the
guidon and baton of its applause should
be removed. Through all this Taumany's men in the centre nisle sat grim
and silent, neither hissing Cleveland
nor cheering Hill. Its thunderous disapproval, held perfectly in leash, challenged admiration even from those who
opposed the Manhattan Indians. Finally, at 5:18, Mr. Vilas again resumed
the reading of the platform.

[The majority report will be found in
another column.]

The denunciation of measures like
the force bill was loudly cheered. Col.

members upon the section of this plat-form. I therefore give notice that I would move in open convention to strike out of that section of the platform pertaining to the tariff all the words preceding the denunciation of the Mc-kinley act and substitute therefore the following:

FOR FREE TRADE.

We denounce the Republican protec-tion as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government, when honestly and

taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government, when honestly and economically administered.

At the end of Mr. Neal's speech, there were cries of "Watterson," and Mr. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, came forward to the platform, his appearance being greeted with prolonged cheers. When order was restored he spoke as follows: Before I open my lips to express an opinion upon this matter I desire to have read an extract from the tariff plank of the Democratic platform of 1876. When the clerk finished the reading Mr. Watterson resumed his address as follows: This declaration of principles comes to us with the impression of the wisdom and the benediction of the wisdom and the benediction of the wisdom and the benediction of the sage and saint of Domocracy, Samuel J. Tilden. The mention of Mr. Tilden's name was received with prolonged cheers, the New York delegation standing up and yelling.

THOUGHT HIS LABORS OVER. Twelve long years I have fought upon all occasions and at every opportunity to establish the doctrine of that plank as an article of the cardinal Democratic an article of the cardinal Democratic faith, and finally, when seeing it at last practically confirmed in three great Democratic tariff acts and finally in the message of a great Democratic President. [Great applause.] Fi-nally, when I saw it confirmed and the message of a great Democratic President. [Great applause.] Finally, when I saw it confirmed and proclaimed by the Democratic convention which assembled in 1888 in St. Louis, I said my labors are over, my fight is ended, the victory is won and I can go to sleep. I shall never again be needed on a Democratic platform committee, and I can entrust to the younger and less experienced hands this work of my life and love. But when I listened to the extraordinary essay we have heard from this desk, I asked myself whether we were indeed a Democratic convention, or simply a Republican convention revised by James G. Blaine or Benjamin F. Butler; for the tariff plank we have listened to this afternoon is almost identical in principle with the minority report submitted to the Democratic convention in 1884 by Benjamin F. Butler and voted dawn almost ocratic convention in 1884 by Benjamin F. Butler and voted down almost

F. Butler and voted down almost unanimously.

Loud cries for Vilas followed Mr Watterson's speech.

On coming to the platform he said:

VILAS' SPEECH. "There are many things to be said with reference to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Ohio. There are many declarations to be made in regard to it. You can extend your platform to any degree you see fit, or the wearied powers of your committee-men in hearing argument and debate would enable them to sustain. But this would enable them to sustain. But this resolution which you propose to strike out was a resolution reported to the convention of 1884, over which I had the honor to preside, and it was reported by that prince of tariff reformers, Colonel William R. Morrison. Gentlemen, I don't propose to enter into any debate or discussion of the particular form of words in which we declare our opposition to, tariff legislation. I do not think it makes much difference in what form of we declare our opposition to tariff legislation. I do not think it makes much difference in what form of words we repeat our unvarying and unswerving hostility to that great robbery and iniquity. I don't care much for the words because five years ago next fall a President of the United States led the Democratic party into a position on the tariff question which was not only right and brave rnd splendid and Democratic, but which has given life blood eternal perpetination has given life blood eternal perpetuation

WATTERSON REPLIES.

Mr. Watterson took the platform and eplied to Colonel Vilas as follows: One word only in relation to a reforence by my honored and distinguished friend, the senator from Wisconsin, who presided eyer that convention of 1884, and that is this. In 1884, in the midst of the throes of a great internecine pariff controversy. The party seemed to be split wide open and after fifty-two hours of unbroken discussion in the platform committee, the best that the modorate or conservative members of the committee—myself among the number—could obtain as common ground to stand upon was the platform of 1884. But since then we have had the second Morrison bill, the Mills bill, the message of the President in 1887, the great campaign of education of 1888—so that I cannot help saying to myself: "My God, is it possible that in 1892, we have to go back for a tariff plank to the straddle of 1884?"

Mr. Tom. L. Johnson, of Ohio, heartily endorsed the amendment. Mr. Neal demanded a call of the roil of states upon this amendment. There were nodorate or conservative members of

upon this amendment. There There were soveral caus of "ar," charman, by delegates wishing to be recognized, but he refused to recognize any one and much confusion followed. There was still greater confusion and cries of "Mr. Chairman" all over the house from Chairman" all over the house from members endeavoring to be recognized.

THE VOTING. The secretary finally made an attempt to proceed with the roll call of the states and out of a suddenly developed curiosity came a hush. The secretary shouted "Alabama" and the votes cast

were ayes, 12: noes, 10.
Mr. Bronson, of Kentucky—What are
you voting on?
The chairman—The motion is to strike

The chairman—The motion is to strike out and substitute.

The secretary continued the roll call, which resulted: Ayes, 504; noes, 342. When Pennsylvania was announced 64 solid "no." Senator Wallace said:

"On behalf of 15 of the delegation from Pennsylvania I protest, sir, sgainst the power of the delegation to bind those 15 men on questions of principle. I am here in my own sovereignty. You have no right to vote me, nor does the delegation give any one the right to vote me, on questions of principle."

W. U. Hensel, of Pennsylvania—Before the chair decides that question I desire to state the condition under which the delegation from Pennsyl-

vania presents itself to this convention, if the chair desires information on that subject.

The chairman—The chair was about

to state that he is not informed what the action of previous Democratic conven-tions has been where a question of this character has arisen. The chair, him-self would rule that the vote as returned by the chairman of the delegation would be received unless decided other-

THE NOMINATIONS

Made Under Interruptions of a Rain Storm and Confusion. The call of states was ordered for the

presentation of candidates. Gov. Abbett, of New Jersey, took the platform and presented Cleveland's

Abbett said Cleveland would receive the support of every Democrat in the land. Cries of "No," hisses and con-

fusion.

Abbett repeated: "I said every Democrat." [Loud cheers.] In addition he will receive thousands of independent votes.

RAPPED UNDER THE EAR. TOTAL While the excitoment was at its height, a Cleveland man on the lowest side of the house sang out, "Hurrah for Grover." In a moment he was ran for Grover. In a moment no was rapped under the ear by a Hill man and a lively scuffiewas on at once. A lieuten-ant of police and a patrolman jumped in and quieted the fracas, removing the pugilists from the hall. Twenty-four minutes the demonstration lasted, when the exhausted delegates relapsed into their seats, and Gov. Abbett was per-mitted to continue. On the conclusion of Governor Ab-

On the conclusion of Governor Abbett's speech a renewed outburst of Cleveland enthusiasm followed which did not cease for ten or more minutes. The confusion was greatly heightened by the violent storm which poured down torrents of rain upon the open roof of the building and soon drenched the vast assembly.

The noise of the rain upon the boards overhead, the rolling of the thunder added to the shouts and cries of the delegates and spectators rendered it im-

added to the shorts and cries of the delegates and spectators rendered it impossible to proceed with business. The chairman of the convention had to abmidon his position at his desk on account of the down pouring torrent and an umbrella was raised over his head like a Chinese sun shade over the mandarin in the play of the "Mikado."

Hon. W. C. DeWitt, from the New York delegation, was put forward to make a speech putting in nomination Senator David B. Hill, and as he came senator David B. Hill, and as he came forward on the platform for that purpose, the chairman said: Gentlemen of the convention, I desire to present to you the Hon. W. C. DeWitt, of New York.

York.

At this point the continued rain storm and confusion in the hall made it impossible for the speaker to be heard by more than a lew in his immediate

impossible for the speaker to be heard by more than a few in his immediate vicinity. The chairman declared a recess for fifteen minutes.

During the intermission the crowd amused itself watching the glare of lightning and in listening to the swish of the rain. Everybody had yelled himself hearse and was content to wait in comparative silence the passing of the storm. the storm.

the storm.

When the recess expired and after some confusion, Mr. DeWitt, of New York, came down by the secretary's desk in order to get away from the down-pour of rain falling upon the desk of the chairman and after a few minutes waiting for the storm to quiet, made his speech.

At the conclusion of Mr. DeWitt's speech the entire New York delegation arose and cheered the name of Senator

ose and cheered the name of Senator

TYPICAL HILL DEMONSTRATION.

Unlike when Clevoland's boom was on and the New York delegatian re-mained glum and silent, now under the inspiration of Hill they rose in their seats and waved everything they could

lay their hands on.

General Sickles raised on the end of well of yells spread over the hall. Other portraits of Hill, and a great swell of yells spread over the hall. Other portraits of Hill were produced, and there was a determination evident on the part of the Hill men to equal the Cleveland demonstration not only

Among the delogates from New York who were the loudest and most vigorous in their demonstrations were Delancy Nicoll, Corporation Counse Clark, Mayor Grant, William G. Ellis, David Leventritt and Polico Commis-sioner James Martin. Dick Croker felt

sioner James Martin. Dick Croker felt that his time had come, and mounting a chair he raised his stentorian voice in aid of the general clamor.

Fifteen minutes after the rumpus commenced, President Wilson began rapping with his gavel, but succeeded only in increasing the awful uprear. Gen. Sickels, tiring of holding on his crutch the portrait of Hill, delegated that duty to a young man of extraordinary stature who jumped on a chair and held the picture as high as he could.

Mr. Frederick Opp, of Texas, ap-

held the picture as high as he could.

Mr. Frederick Opp, of Taxas, appeared in the midst of the confusion with a Cleveland portrait, which he waved defiantly above his head. Some one rolled a newspaper into a ball and threw it at Mr. Opp, who dodged, still continuing his performance. Finally a Hillite tore the obnexious portrait out of the hands of the gentleman from Texas and threw it at the face of the man from the Lone Star State.

State.

Mr. Dunscomb, of Iowa, placed the name of Horace Boies in nomination.

There was cheering all over the hall when Boies' name was mentioned, many delegates rising to their feet, the New York delegates joining in the demonstration for Boies.

The demonstration finally extended the all parts of the hall.

to all parts of the hall.

Kentucky seconded the nomination of Cloveland, but Henry Watterson seconded Boies's nomination.

WEST VIRGINIA DIVIDED, West Virginia seconded the nomination of Hill. Another delegate of West

Virginia seconded Cleveland's nomina-Another delegate from West Virginia said that nine-tenths of the Democracy favors the nomination of Cleveland.

COCKRAN SECONDS HILL. Bourke Cockran asked the committee to take a recess till 10:30, Objection being raised he took the platform to

second Hill's nomination.

Cockran said Cleveland was popular every day in the year except one and that was election day. [Laughter and cheers.]

The Veil Torn from the Hideous Mokanna of Demogracy

AND FREE TRADE FACE EXPOSED

To the Gaze of Those who Once Thought it Beautiful.

THERE CAN BE NO MORE DECEPTION

But There will be Wa'ling in the Protection Wing of the Party, and Like Rachel in the Wilderness Their Mourning will be Past Comforting. The Republican Bands Can Now Play "Annie Laurie," and it will "Not Snow the Next Day," Either. Star-Eyed Goddess Watterson Eating the Strawberry Short Cake of Victory, While Others are Sorrowfully Munching the Cold Consola-

CHICAGO, June 22 .- Following is the najority report of the committee on Resolutions, which was adopted with the exception of the tariff plank, the minority's free trade substitute being adopted in its place by a vote of 564 to

SECTION I. The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in mational convexation assembled, for rentire, their silveriance of the Democratic party of the United States, in mational convexation assembled, for rentire, their silveriance of the party of the United States of Democratic leadership from Madlson to Cleveland, we believe the public weifare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the federal government through the mecestron-to-power of the party that advocates them: and we solomny declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of a free popular government based on one rule and individual liberty was nover more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the tederal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the states that strikes at the very roots of our povernment under the constitution. Sec. 2. We warm the people of our common country, fealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of federal control of clections to which the Rentblean party has committed itself is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentons than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the rulins of the republic.

ABE AGINTAL PREE MALIOT.

result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the republic.

ARE AGAINST A PREE BALLOT.

It strikes at the north us well as the south, and injures the colored citizen even more than white: it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place armed with federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several states, the subjustation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of rece autagonisms may happiness to all; a investre definition of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of rece autagonisms and happiness to all; a investre definition of the states of the colored people of the states. Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would turn the dominance of a self perpetuating oligarchy of fleedomes of the states. Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would turn the dominance of a self perpetuating oligarchy of fleedomes, and the party list entrusted with its machinery cauld be disloded from power only by an appeal to the right of the people to resist oppression which is inherent in all self governing committees. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the policy but in contempt of that verdict, the Republican party has declared in its latest authorization of the approach that its success in the country declared the unsurpation of

Sec. 3. We reliente the of repeated doctrines of the Democratic party that the necessity of the government is the only justification for taxation and whenever a tax is unnecessary it is unjustifiable; that when easiom house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country, the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, when such a difference exists, fully season.

tional and conitable basis.

But in making reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the custom houses have been the chief source of federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of faw must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in the execution of this plain dictate of justice.

involved. The process of reform must be surject in the execution of this plain dictate of juntice.

We denounce the McKinley fariff law enacted
by the Fifty-first Congress as the culminating
atrocity of class legislation. We appreciate the
efforts of the present Congress to abute some of
free raw materials, and cheaper manufactured
goods that enter jute general consumption, and
we promise repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the netion of the people in
entrusting power to the Democratic party. Since
the McKinley bill went into operation there have
been ten reductions of the wages of laborin
men to one increase. We deay that there has
been any increase of prosperity to the country
since that tariff went into operation, and we
point to the duliness and distress, of the wage
reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the
best possible ordence that no such prosperity
has resulted from the McKinley and

We call attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth. In exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over two thousand five hundred million dollars exclusive of all other forms of indebtediess; that in one of the chief agricultural sixtee of the west there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging SISS per capita of the total population; and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in the other agricultural exporting states. We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the sheriff.

Sec. 4. Trade interchange on the basis of reelp-

porting states. We defindinged a pointy which interests no industry so much as it does that of the aherit.

Sec. 4. Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating in the countries participating in the countries of the process of the countries of the world that atand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of the world that atand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of the smooth our own people.

Sec. 3. We recognize the trusts and combinations which are designed to amble capital to the countries of capital and labor a natural consequence of the prohibitive tariff which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may seem to be necessary.

Sec. 6. The Republican party, while professing dission into the Union as states the territories of sheriff.

Sec. 4. Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denouce the sham reciprocity which juggies with the neople's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchange by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural, while exceting a custom house partier of prohibility turiff taxes against the rich and the countries of the world that atand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own people.

Sec. 3. We recognize the trusts and combinations which are designed to unable capital to recure more than its just share of the joint product of eaglial and also are antire of empetition which is the life of honest mide, but we believe their worse rile can be abated by law and we demand the right enforcement of the prohibitive fariff, which here here is can be abated by law of the profession of the prohibitive fariff, which prevent incompetition of the foreign of the prohibitive fariff, which here is can be abated by law of the prohibitive fariff, which prevent incompetition of the foreign of the victage.

Sec. 3. We recognize the trusts and combination of the foreign of the prohibitive fariff, which here is can be abated by law of the prohibitive fariff, which here is the properties of the prohibitive fariff, which here is an about the profession of the prohibitive fariff, which here is an about the properties of the prohibitive fariff, which here is a properties of the prohibitive fariff, which here is an advantage of the victage.

Sec. 3. The Republican party, while professing is problem to the proposed to all standards of the prohibitive fariff which the professing is problem to the proposed to all standards and the prohibitive fariff

wise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, allox and definestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citions, and we plodge our selves to continue this policy until every zere of land unlawfully settled shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

• THE SLEVER PLANK.

Sec. 7. We denounce the Republican legislation known as the sherman act of 1390, as a covarily make shift fraught with possibility of danger in the policy which should make all of

ardly make shift fraught with possibility of danger in the policy which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author anxious for its supporters, as well as its author anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver sit the standard money of the country and to the colonges of both gold and silver pittout discriminating against other metal or charge for miningo, but the dollar unit of colonge of both metals must be so of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maturialing of the parity of these metals. And the equal power of every dollar at all times in the maturial papercurrency shall be kept any and in paymern-of debies we denoted that all papercurrency shall be kept any and in the companies in authority of the protection of the farmers and luboring classes. the first and most decleneless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

See, 8. We recommend that the prohibitory for per cent tax on, state bank issues be repealed.

san a nucleating entrees;

Sec. 8. We recommend that the probibitory 10
per cent tax on state bank heaves be repoaled.

Sec. 9. Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic convenition of 186 for the reform of the civil service,
and we call for the houest enforcement of all
laws regulating the same. The nonlination of a
president, as in the recent hipublician convenition by defections composed largely of his atpointees holding office at his pleasure, is a sensidatos safe myon free popular institutions with
a starfling illustration of the methods by which
a starfling illustration of the methods by which
consume a policy under which federal office holding
cens usury courted of the previous remains in the
states, and piedge the bemocratic party to the
reform of these and all other abuses which
threaten individual liberty and local self gowernment.



WEST VIRGINIANS WHO COULDN'T GIT IN. spect abroad and inspiring confidence at home.
While avoiding entangling affiances it has aimed

maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

See 11. The country has always been the reluge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience aske—and in the spirit of the founders of our government we tondemn that oppression practiced by the Russian government upon its Lutheran and Jevich subjects, and we call upon our national covernment in the interest of fusice and humanity by all just and proper means to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these crue to the oppressed equal rights. We tender our profound and extract vempathy to those lovers of freedom who are still struggling for home rule, and the great cause of local sell government in Ireland.

IMMIGRATION.

Sec. 12. We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as a dimplug ground for the known criminals and professional papers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration, or the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrions and worthy of foreign lands.

Sec. 13. This convention bereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and salions of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled union soldiers, their witdows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the pension office shall be done industriously, impartially and lonesty. To denounce the present somitistantion of that office as incompetent, corrupt, diagraceful and disconest. The federal government should care or and only support or the contraction of the torsulate the contraction of the shall be done that the work of the pension office shall be done disconest. The federal government should care or and surpost the Wassashui and other great. Sec. 12. We heartly approve all legitimate ef-

dishonest.
Sec. 14. The federal government should care for and imprive the Mississipp i and other great water ways of the Republic so as to secure for the interfor states easy and cheap transportation to the tide water. When any water way of the Republic so of sufficient importance to demand the sid of the government—that such aid should be extended on a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured. NICARAGUA CANAL.

Sec. 15. For purposes of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the states we recognize in the early construction of the Nicaragua canal and its protection against foreign courtof as of great importance to the United States.

Sec. 16. Recognizing the Wor'd's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking of vast imfortance, in which the general government has invited the co-operation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation extended and the broadst liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we see of the opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as all of the states and the broadst liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we see of the opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as all of the state of the purpose of the undertaking, we see of the opinion that Congress should make suffrage, we recommend to the several states most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nutrsery of good gavernment, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedou of education bging an essential of civil or religious liberty, as well as a necessity for the development of the ellipsence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to state interforence with parental rights and consistence in the education of children is an infingenent of the fundamental doctrie, that charges individual interfered with under rights of others. New STATES.

Sec. 18. We approve the action of the present

NEW STATES.
Sec. 18. We approve the action of the present Sec. 18. We approve the action of the photo-house of representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as states the territo-ries of Nem Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to enti-